

THE WEEKLY CLEANER.

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The Weekly Cleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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A Japanese Incident.

An American seaman suddenly died at
Nagasaki, Japan, for whom a grave was
dug in a little cemetery belonging to the
Dutch, a mile or two out of the town.

When the body arrived, and the chap-
lain and a procession with it, to give the
rites of a Christian burial, to their sur-
prise they found two Japanese priests,
with shaven heads and flowing robes, and
incense, and tinkling bells, heading over
the grave, and offering their prayers,
such as they were, for the stranger? It
was a strange sight, and touching as well
as strange.

They readily retired, however, when
the Christian service began, remaining a
few steps back, but looking on with ser-
iousness and reverence to the close. As
the procession from the ship was with-
drawing, the chaplain observed a weep-
ing willow growing by the side of the
gateway of the cemetery, and thinking to
do a little act of respect to his poor coun-
tryman, who sleeps there almost alone,
and so far from kindred and home, he broke
a twig from a pendant branch of willow
to plant at the head of the grave.

Instantly one of the priests seized the
thought and ran across the road to an old
Japanese cemetery, pulled up a joint of
bamboo, planted it before a grave about
two feet long and one inch in diameter,
and hollow, which the Japanese are ac-
customed to fasten in the ground before
every grave, and fill it with a plant or
flower. Water may be poured into it,
or the showers fill it, and thus the plant
takes root and the flower may be pre-
served for a long time in freshness and
fragrance. Dividing the object in break-
ing off the twig of willow, the priest rose
and presented the bamboo, which is plan-
ted at the head of the grave of poor
Charles Segraves with the willow in it,
and may grow up into a tree, for long
years waving and weeping over this
American stranger! Could any act be
more human or delicate?—Ex.

A PRETTY CUSTOM.—In Norway, dur-
ing the Christmas holidays, golden
sheaves of corn are placed on the tops of
of the houses, or on long poles, that the
birds of heaven may share in the abun-
dant of God's blessings. This is a
beautiful recognition of the universality of
God's love and care for all his creatures.
—Columbia Times.

A LAX ESTABLISHMENT.—The sweep-
ings in Harper Brother's (publishers) es-
tablishment in New York, are estimated as
follows: the gold sweepings about \$1500,
shavings from paper, \$5000, shavings
from paste-board, \$700, and scraps from
leather, \$150, making an aggregate from
those four sources of \$7,350 per annum.
—Ex.

A couple of sailors were recently ar-
rested for throwing buckets of tar over
each other. It was a pitch-battle.

The Betrothal.

[Continued.]

[From the Sipparim.]

—O—

We will not detain our readers with
the story of Leon's receiving a heavy
purse from Salum; nor of the Archbi-
hop's being at a loss how to extricate the
state from the pecuniary embarrassment
into which the profligacy of the Duke
had mersed it, and of Leon's offer of
that purse to his patron, to save the state
from embarrassment. Nor shall we de-
tain you with the recital of Leon's pro-
posal to the Archbi-hop, to try to get the
required sum as a loan to the state from
Salum; nor of the readiness of Salum,
and a number of Hebrews, to advance a
loan of two thousand marks from among
themselves. We will return at once to
our main story.

Leon, while at the house of R. Salum,
a day after the betrothal, to solicit the
loan just alluded to, found Dinah not so
loquacious by far as she had been the day
previous. She would listen to his words,
would briefly answer his questions; yet,
he missed in the bride that resigning con-
fidence, which the day before gave him
such hopes. The girl seemed reserved,
nay, suspicious, and the soft look of her
heavenly eye, which a few hours previ-
ously did him so much good, had changed
into one of sad melancholy. Still, he did
not give up his hopes.

Henceforth Leon was the every-day
guest of Salum, and the oftener he came,
the more did the loveliness of Dinah
display itself before his eyes—his inclina-
tion at last grew into a passion. But
Dinah's manner continued unchanged;
she knew the position of Leon, she knew
her duty, and she closed her ear to any
flatteries he might have told her. To all
his advances she would answer:

"Do not, sir, desire impossibilities; I
am a daughter of Israel, I am a bride, and
these barriers cannot be overcome.—
Weeks passed in this way, without Le-
on's having advanced one step. On the
contrary, it seemed as if Dinah earnest-
ly avoided being alone with him in con-
versation. He often felt chagrined to see
how engaging her manners toward her
bridegroom were, while she was cold and
dissatisfied to him. Men do not feel
comfortable in houses in which others en-
joy preferences to which the visitor feels
to have an anterior right, and more claims
to enjoy. Leon did not feel comfortable
in the house of Salum. His visits be-
came more and more rare, and were, at
last, altogether dropped. Still, his heart
beat toward that of his beloved, and he
embraced an opportunity to satisfy its
longing. It was on Purim [the Festival
of Esther] night; a night devoted to re-
joicing; that Leon resolved to repair to
the house of Dinah as a mask.

There are several peculiar character-
istics which distinguish Hebrew cele-

SELF GOVERNMENT.—This to find the
happiness, is the first, second and third
requisite. Though a lady could unite
every accomplishment of the mind and
person, yet without the habitual practice
of this important art of regulating her
feelings and desires by the rules of duty
and reason, her graces and gifts would
make her more conspicuously miserable.

"What's in a name?" as the man said
when another called him a horse thief.

brations from those of other nations.—All the rejoicings of the Hebrews have a religious character; they are domestic; they gather the family into the house, and do not, like the childish processions of men in many colored coats, or, like those assisting rule diversions, take men from the house. They are, also, all attended with acts of direct beneficence.—Thus we find the house of R. Salum on Purim night elegantly illuminated, by numerous lights; also, the heart-cheering Sabbath lamp—now burning so dimly in our houses—is lighted; the tables are covered and filled with refreshments of confectionery and pastry. On one of the tables you could see a boiled calf's head, ornamented with red ribbons, which is to represent an effigy of the head of Haman, a poor compliment to the harmless and useful family of calves. Also wines are used plentifully. The houses are open till about midnight.—Guests would come and go, numbers of masks (according to the custom of the day), would appear, amuse the company, and disappear; for they have not time to stay long in one place.

These masquerades even bear the character of the people; even they are made a means of benevolence. Many a poor man recruits his exhausted purse by his collections on Purim. Rohde h Seerel's boys, since the death of their father, would bring home a nice little heap to their widowed mother. These collections on Purim generally were enough to buy them a summer suit for Pesach. Bele Markel's boy was known to call twice or three times at one house. I have seen him with my own eyes come the first time in his "pelz," (a sheep skin coat, such as are usually worn); the second time he came in his sister's gown, and his father's hat; and the little fellow had the face to come again the third time, dressed in the same "pelz" turned inside out. R. Ya-kol La-rel objected to this mode of begging altogether; but, as Jews rarely beg except from actual want, R. Salum told him "never mind, it is Purim. The abuse will not do so much harm as would its suppression."

They also had theatricals, and funny enough they were in their way; the young men would act some scriptural piece; perhaps one taken from the Book of Esther, and they would try to make the best of it. These actors would visit the houses of friends, accompanied by a band of Jewish musicians; and this would be carried on, as said before, till deep in to the night or early in the morning.—The rich Baal-haba-yeth (master of the house) sat at the head of the table; before him stood a large dish filled with different coins, and next to him lay a bag with larger coins, which the pious Jew would find delight to dispense among the poor, to whom Purim was one of their harvest days. Of the eatables on the tables everybody would freely take what he liked, differences of rank and station were all forgotten in the general national joy. Master and servant, poor and rich, here would meet together; children and aged men, young and old, would mingle and indulge in merriment. The indulgence in drink was permitted by the Talmud even to a very blameable degree; but to the honor of Israel, the individual opinion of a rabbi did not find access to the general sobriety of the people.

I must also tell you something of the Sha-lo-ah manoth (sending of presents—Esther 9, 22). Friends interchange little presents on that day; children send such to their school-fellows; the rich remember the poor, "ba-elaiha b'othim," send "manoth" (gifts) to the rabbis, the rich to the poor. I know one Purim morning, R. Genalyah, of blessed memory, in the synagogue for the snuff-box or hurvan [learned man], who was but four or five members from his own—I cannot tell what took out any snuff—it was in a coat and city celebrated for snuff face and snuff-takers—but, he surely put into the box; the number of ducats he put in, I cannot tell you.

But we must return to the house of Salum. Among the number of masks there was one which you never have thought to have found there. I put it in your curiosity on the sabbath. I will tell you that it was Leon, who had an idea to visit the house of R. Salum a mask; perhaps to again indulge in visit which he, having had it interrupted so long, could not resume it on ordinary days. Perhaps it was done to try opportunity off to sound her interest again; and, perhaps, it was a mere price of a disappointed lover. But was strange, and what will astonish is, that he chose a costume exactly that worn by Itz'g [the bridegroom Dinah] on the night of his betrothal and as the ways of God are unsearched and small means may lead to great heights to what his whim led, mingled with a troupe of masks whom he entered the house of Salum. Being well acquainted with family circumstances, he passed some jokes.

[To be continued]

COLOGNE.—THE JEWISH PRISONERS.—The government has ordered, as representation of rabbi Schwartz, the Jewish prisoners in the Rhine province should undergo their punishment in house of correction of Cologne, and fitted up for them a synagogue, in which the worthy rabbi performs every bath divine service. He has an establishment deemed the rest on the Sabbath claimed for the Jewish prisoners, in compliance with his instructions, the appealed to the ministry, and act obtained the exemption petitioned. The number of Jewish prisoners varies between 18 and 20.—A. Z. d. I.

LEIPZIG.—AN ANNIVERSARY.—year, to the anniversary of the death of Moses Mendelssohn was commemorated at Leipzig by the association for promotion of Israelitish interests. Rev. Dr. Go'dschmidt delivered a sermon on the occasion, in which he discussed the portion held by the philosopher in the Jewish community as a supplanter, pointing out the mistakes of those who compare him with Luther. The speaker showed that a reformation in the sense of the monk of Temberg, was not only not necessary to Judaism, but absolutely not practicable, since the rabbis never withheld the Bible from the people, nor claim for themselves special privileges, or had interest distinct from those of their flock.—A. Z. d. I.

No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket.

PARIS.—M. M. Emile and Isaac Peireire have placed at the disposal of the general administration of public charity the sum of 12,000 francs, to be distributed in bread tickets among the poor.

NAUCY.—M. M. Mahias Hemarsinger, professor of rhetoric, and M. Sylvain M... member of the Consistory...

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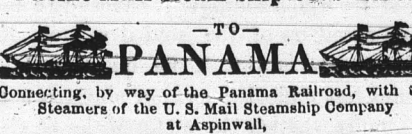
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they might call at my office, and I will show them certi-
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appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal
warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable
aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for
Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-
lutely of unequalled efficacy.

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hours or more, after a meal.

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its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

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from the country, will find this house a pleas-
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THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

SAN FRANCISCO: MARCH 29, 1861.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENG.

A disgraceful act was committed, some time ago, by a Mr. Bröckhurst, an English clergyman, upon the Rev. Mr. Dodd, also a clergyman, and, we think, chaplain to some college, or the university at Cambridge. Mr. Bröckhurst, offended at some occurrence at the hall, during dinner, watched the reverend gentleman, and, on the latter coming out of the hall, gave him an actual whipping. Mr. B.'s conduct is that of an insane man, or of a monomaniac; else how is it likely that a clergyman of the church of England would commit himself thus?

The affair was brought before the court of the *rex v. vici* (probably the university court). Mr. B. pleaded that he treated the other gentleman in the manner mentioned above, because Mr. Dodd, in saying grace at dinner, omitted the name of "Jesus Christ" in consequence, as was stated, of the presence of a Jew (either the eldest son of Baron Rothschild or of Mr. Joshua Alexander). The verdict of the court was a suspension of Mr. Dodd from all his degrees for four years.

We give the fact as one of some interest. To appreciate the sentence it must be remembered that, viewed from the light of christianity, no prayer is to be made to what they call the father, without the mediation of the son; and here is the conflict of principles: the Christian, (if he believes) dare not deliberately omit the name. To insist upon the omission, is an infringement of religious liberty; but then, on the other hand, may be other religionists, who may not feel prayer addressed to a man as a god congenial, may, also, claim right of conscience on their side. Still, let it be known that we do not think either of the students narrow minded enough to feel offended.

The question is a practical one, with regard to lodges. The Masonic Lodge promises the Jewish and Gentile candidate that nothing will occur in the Lodge to conflict with religious opinions. How will they settle the matter with the scrupulous Jew and the scrupulous Christian, say at the celebration of St. John's day, or at the opening of the Lodge?

"Weed Your own Field."

Let us not disparage heathens, nor those not belonging to our sect. It is an easy matter for any man in the employ of one sect to shut his eyes to the errors of his own sect, and continually harp at the fallacies of other systems. This is a sure road to please common mind, to gain popularity. We think it better that every man sweep his own house first, before he places himself on the housetop of his unswept house, and, broom [pen] in hand, call to the crowd to look at the cobwebs and the dust in his neighbor's house. It looks very cowardly for men not to dare to attack the prejudices and the sins of his own sect, and still speak of the faults of other systems. Let us sweep our own house first. The ancient prophets of Israel chiefly exposed the sins and failings of Israel. They drew hate and persecution upon themselves; but what did it matter? We cannot read of the good traits of any system or nation, without feeling it our duty to hold it to view for imitation. He is no friend who heals the wounds of his people by calling "peace, peace," when the history from Adam to our day, and the Bible from Genesis to the end of Malachi, says: "there is no peace, all men fail." Let the honest physician cure his patients,

and not tell of the wounds of those of his neighbor physician.

The true prophets were always complaining; they had no flatteries nor compliments to dispense.

These thoughts were suggested to us by the touching incident of the Japanese, in our columns. We continually hear the heathen disparaged, as if God had not implanted in their minds the same virtues as we hear monotheists boast of. On the other hand we hear of christian charity, etc., as if such virtues were not the common gift of God to man.

De Tocqueville on the prospect of Secession.

During the present state of suspense as to the issue of the secession question it may not be amiss to hear what a mind like a De Tocqueville thought of the question at issue some twenty years ago. He wrote as follows:

"The federal government is, the more, notwithstanding the precautions of those who founded it, naturally so weak, that it more peculiarly requires the free consent of the governed to enable it to subsist. It is easy to perceive that its object is to enable the states to realize with facility their determination of remaining united; and, as long as this preliminary consideration exists, its authority is great, temperate, and effective. The constitution fits the government to control individuals, and easily to surmount such obstacles as they may be inclined to offer, but it was by no means established with a view to the possible separation of one or more of the states from the Union.

"If the sovereignty of the Union were to engage in a struggle with that of the states at the present day, its defeat may be confidently predicted; and it is not probable that such a struggle would be seriously undertaken. As often as steady resistance is offered to the federal government, it will be found to yield. Experience has hitherto shown that whenever a state has demanded anything with perseverance and resolution, it has invariably succeeded; and that if a separate government has distinctly refused to act, it was left to do as it thought fit. [See the conduct of the northern states in the war of 1812. "During that war," says Jefferson in a letter to General Lafayette, "four of the eastern states were only attached to the Union, like so many inanimate bodies to living men."]

But even if the government of the Union had any strength inherent in itself, the physical situation of the country would render the exercise of that strength very difficult. [The profound peace of the Union affords no pretext for a standing army; and without a standing army a government is not prepared to profit by a favorable opportunity to conquer resistance, and take the sovereign power by surprise.] The United States cover an immense territory; they are separated from each other by great distances; and the population is disseminated over the surface of a country which is still half a wilderness. If the Union were to undertake to enforce the allegiance of the confederate states by military means, it would be in a position very analogous to that of England at the time of the war of independence.

It appears to me unquestionable, that if any portion of the Union seriously desire to separate itself from the other states, they would not be able, nor indeed

would they attempt, to prevent it; and that the present Union will only last as the states which compose it choose to continue members of the confederation. If this point be admitted, the question becomes less difficult; and our object is not to inquire whether the states of the existing Union are capable of separating, but whether they will choose to remain united.

A CARDINAL LYING IN STATE—RECENT TRAVELS BY DR. WM. PATTEN.—A few days since a real cardinal departed this life. He was the head of his order of monks, and his funeral rites were duly celebrated in the church of his order. The interior was hung with black cloth, with a broad border of gold; the altar was draped with black cloth, with an immense gold cross in the center. In the center of the church a monumental structure was erected about fifteen feet long, six feet wide, and eight feet high. This was covered with a black cloth with a heavy gold margin. It is supposed that the body of the cardinal was here inclosed temporarily. On each side there were two flags of black and gold. At the foot of this was placed a small altar. Around this pile were 100 tall wax candles burning; on each side were two nuns, in deep black. Five or six hundred soldiers were drawn up in double columns. Twenty-four cardinals in succession, one at a time, in full robes, with attendants, and with men holding up their trains. Each one came to the small altar, offered a prayer of half a minute, then sprinkled holy water on the monument, and retired; then another and another, until the whole twenty-four had gone through the same short prayer and sprinkling of holy water. After this a splendid procession of priests, bishops, cardinals, and the Pope, marched in between the columns of soldiers up to the throne, and high mass was performed for the rest of the soul of the dead cardinal. The choir sang a requiem with great effect. When the Host was elevated every soldier, at the command of his officer went down on his knees. At the close of the mass, the cardinal's offered incense to the Pope, knelt to him, and kissed his toe. The procession then moved to the center of the church. As the Pope passed along, the troops all knelt. He was then seated on an elevation near the funeral monument, where he read a short prayer; then he, with his attendants, marched around the dead cardinal, the Pope sprinkling holy water on all sides of the monument. He returned to his seat, where he read another short prayer, and with his suit, with a censur of incense in his hand, marched round the monument, waving the incense. When he returned to his seat, all the soldiers went again on their knees with all the faithful, the Pope giving them his blessing. The procession then moved away the whole service having been completed.

BURNS.—The *Medicale Gazette* of France says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple and deserves a trial.

Would not pulverized charcoal do better?

ASCERTAINING DEATH.—The laws and customs of an enlightened people will always prescribe laws for ascertaining that life is actually extinct. From time immemorial the Hindoos have employed fire, the most certain, perhaps, of all proofs, for, even if it does not rouse the sensibility, there is a visible difference in the action of burning when exercised on an inanimate body, and that on one in which life still exists. [*Fodere, Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*] It is not until after a portion of cow-dung has been burned in the hollow over the stomach of the corpse, that the funeral pile, which is to consume it, is lighted. According to appearances, a similar custom formerly existed in Italy and Greece. Tertullian [*Tertullian, Apologetic*, cap. xv.] ridicules those spectacles in which mercury is represented as examining corpses, and convincing himself by a red-hot iron that the exterior marks of death were not deceptive. This custom must then have been at one time in full force, but had fallen into disuse, and existed only in mythological remembrances. Democritus had, at an early period, asserted that there did not exist any certain signs of real death. Pliny maintained the same opinion, and even remarked that women were more exposed than men to the dangers of an apparent death. He cited numerous instances of apparent deaths, and among others, one mentioned by Heraclides, of a woman who revived after having passed for dead during seven days. Francis Civile, a Norman gentleman, who lived in the time of Charles IX, twice apparently died, and was twice in the act of being buried, when he spontaneously revived at the moment in which the coffin was deposited in the grave. In the seventeenth century, a Lady Russell apparently died, and was about to be buried; but, as the bell was tolling for her funeral, she sat up in the coffin, and exclaimed, "It is time to go to church!" Diem Broese [*Treatise on the Plague, book iv*] mentions the case of a peasant, who displayed no signs of life for three days; but, on being carried to the grave, revived, and lived many years afterward. So recently as the year 1836, a respectable citizen of Brussels fell into a profound lethargy on a Sunday morning. His friends, conceiving that he was dead, determined to bury him; and on Monday he was placed on a bier, with all the usual accompaniments of the dead, previous to interment, in Catholic countries. His body was placed in the coffin; and, when the undertakers were about to screw down the lid, the supposed corpse sat up, rubbed his eyes, and called for his coffee and a newspaper. [*Morning Herald, July 21, 1835*] From these, and many instances of a similar description, it is evident that a temporary quiescent condition of the vital principle must not be confounded with real death. The immobility of the body, even its calaverous aspect, the coldness of the surface, the absence of respiration and pulsation, and the somewhat drunken state of the eye, are not unequivocal evidences that life is wholly extinct. The only unequivocal signs are those mentioned above.

COAL OIL has been discovered in Matole valley, Humboldt county, a sample of which has been sent for analysis to this city.

BONAPARTE ON UNION.—At East parte, then First suddenly to offer States, rather into the hands of said, would be s war, already im de Marbois, who ate on the subj Ministers, Mr. Paris, and Mr. soon:

"Perhaps people cession of Louisi may get too s course of two o my forecast does in dangers. for rival-hips i usef. These e called perpetual, the interest of o t's to break th Birbe de M versation himse Louisana, Par we may feel ou warned of it by one of the most ius that ever l made above ha seems som-tim persuaded thou to warn us.

The Right

A writer in evidently bel James, that fa thus describes the times requ We want a family, and ke ing spiteful w keeps the dinu the wife from tra ks the ne muddy boots, mindful of the keep; the mo iscross, and le ses the childre wins as well honey moon i makes the ha ern fig tree, b the beauty of the glory of th a religion tha the "exceeding the exceeding ing,—a religio ures from th the stalls, peb clay from pap from coffe, o from vinegar, nine from wi buttons from The religio will not put a the top, and tom. It will foreign wine produced bot Genesee flour New York g It will not shes of goo shall redoun the second Guvin's sta nor make Pa of a Boston

BONAPARTE ON THE RUPTURE OF THE UNION.—At Easter, 1803, when Bonaparte, then First Consul, had determined suddenly to offer Louisiana to the United States, rather than have that colony fall into the hands of the English, who, as he said, would be sure to take it during the war, already imminent, he said to Barbe de Marbois, whom he directed to negotiate on the subject with the American Ministers, Mr. Livingston, already at Paris, and Mr. Monroe, expected very soon:

"Perhaps people will object (to the cession of Louisiana,) that the Americans may get too strong for Europe in the course of two or three centuries. But my forecast does not deal with such remote dangers. Besides, we may look out for rivalships in the heart of the Union for rivalships in the heart of the Union for these confederations, which are called perpetual, only last until it is for the interest of one of the contracting parties to break them up."

Barbe de Marbois reports this conversation himself, in his *Histoire de la Louisiane*, Paris, 1829, p. 30. Perhaps we may feel our danger more, when thus warned of it by the distinct prediction of one of the most clear-sighted men of genius that ever lived;—a prediction, too, made above half a century ago. But it seems sometimes as if we should not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to warn us.

The Right sort of Religion.

A writer in the *Congregationalist*, who evidently believes, with the Apostle James, that faith without works is dead, thus describes the kind of religion which the times require:

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late,—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tramples the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the sorcerer and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs—projects the honey moon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hours like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing,—a religion that banishes small measures from the counter, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, otter from butter, beet juice from vinegar, alum from bread, strychnine from wine, water from milk cans and buttons from the contribut on box.

The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles, and more barrels of Genesee flour than all the wheat fields of New York grow, and all her mills grind.

It will not make one half of a pair of shoes of good leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Guvins' stamps on Jenkin's kid gloves, nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop, nor let a

piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards, come to an untimely end at the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards, be nipped in bud at fourteen and a half, nor the cotton thread spool break to the yard-stick fifty of the two hundred yards of promise that was given to the eye, nor yard wide cloth measure less than thirty-six inches from selvedge, nor all wool delaines and all linen hankchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton, nor coats made of old woolen rags pressed together, and sold to the unsuspecting for legal broad-cloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand, into chimneys it contracted to be built of seven dollar materials, nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine, nor leave yawning cracks in closets, where boards ought to join, nor Jaub ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered, nor make window blinds of slats that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but on no account to be touched.

A Deep-seated Evil.

A striking instance of the excess which may be occasioned by the despotism of the majority occurred at Baltimore in the year 1812. At that time the war was very popular in Baltimore. A journal which had taken the other side of the question excited the indignation of the inhabitants by its opposition. The populace assembled, broke the printing-presses, and attacked the houses of the newspaper editors. The militia was called out, but no one obeyed the call; and the only means of saving the poor wretches who were threatened by the phrensy of the mob, was to throw them into prison as common malefactors. But even this precaution was ineffectual; the mob collected again during the night; the magistrates again made a vain attempt to call out the militia; the prison was forced, one of the newspaper editors was killed upon the spot, and the others were left for dead; the guilty parties were acquitted by the jury when they were brought to trial.

I said one day to an inhabitant of Pennsylvania; "Be so good as to explain to me how it happens, that in a state founded by quakers, and celebrated for its toleration, freed blacks are not allowed to exercise civil rights. They pay the taxes: is it not fair that they should have a vote. 'You insult us,' replied my informant, 'if you imagine that our legislature could have omitted so gross an act of injustice and intolerance.'"

"What, then, the blacks possess the right of voting in this country?"

"Without the smallest doubt."

How comes it, then, that at the polling-booth this morning I did not perceive a single negro in the whole meeting?

"This is not the fault of the law; the negroes have an undisputed right of voting; but they voluntarily abstain from making their appearance."

"A very pretty piece of modesty on their parts," rejoined I.

"Why, the truth is, that they are not disinclined to vote, but they are afraid of being maltreated; in this country the law is sometimes unable to maintain its authority without the support of the majority. But in this case the majority entertains very strong prejudices against the blacks, and the magistrates are unable to protect them in the exercise of their legal privi-

ges."

"What, then, the majority claims the right not only of making the laws, but of breaking the laws it has made."—*De Tocqueville*.

WANT OF FAITH IN FREE INSTITUTIONS

Consider how many features there are to this belief in the superiority, permanence, and beneficence of the American Government. It is established upon the broadest principles of civil and religious liberty. It aims to promote the greatest good of the freest number. It seeks to treat all men with impartiality of God himself. It secures the rights of all, that it may enjoin duties upon all. In one word, we look upon our free institutions in this country as a form of simple obedience to the Golden Rule, and the laws of love and humanity.

May we not presume without rashness, that the form of organizing society bro't to light so late in the history of the race, and after so many trials of the patriarchal, aristocratic, monarchical, despotic, and constitutional methods, must necessarily be a step in advance of institutions that grew up in the childhood of the race?

Who that is conversant with the history of other nations, will not agree that, on the whole, this United States Government of eighty-five years has been a great, a magnificent success? The usual test of national greatness are numbers, territory, men, arts, institutions, wealth, intelligence, character. Tried by these several touchstones, we may say that America has had a success as real as it has been sudden. The thirteen have grown to thirty-four States. The territory has clasped the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

The population has grown from three to forty millions. The schools, churches, colleges, sciences, literature, arts useful and beautiful, and the hospitals, asylums, and missions argue no retrogradation, to say the least, if not some positive advancement on the Old World.

Nor has the history of our country, during its short life, been without many trials of the strength of free institutions. Some one has counted eleven rebellions put down. We have had three considerable wars—two with Great Britain, one with Mexico—and a running skirmish all the time with hordes of Indians. We have approached the *casus belli* repeatedly. We have had many Union-splitting revolutions within our own borders, and one decisive nullification. During a considerable part of our national existence, Europe has been in arms, and the Napoleon wars have come and gone, shaking the earth to its center. During this period, our neighbors of Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, have drawn the sword again and again. But the Republic of Washington has lived on, and grown; and thus far [God make it perpetual!] civil war has been averted from all our boundaries.

In fact, what is the cause of this immense rush to America from all the other countries of the globe, but the confessed superiority of her political and religious liberty—in other words, her free institutions? Other countries have territories as vast, climates more genial, mines, fisheries, water power, and forests as attractive as those of North America. The real meaning of the unprecedented flow of emigration hitherward is simply a testi-

monial to the good sense of mankind. They come by the tens and hundreds of thousands, because it is a good country for poor men—i. e., for a majority of society. There is bread enough and to spare.

At the present crisis, it is quite noteworthy and refreshing that the English and French press take a much more hopeful and satisfactory view of the present paralysis which has temporarily seized the American Government, than any party in our own country dare to do. This may partly be due to their ignorance, distance, and sanguine temperament; but it is true both in optics and morals, that we sometimes see objects more distinctly and truly at a little remove from us, than when they are directly beneath our view.

But, notwithstanding the true principles, the astonishing success, and the brilliant prospects of free institutions in America, many persons have lost their faith in them, and openly avow their preference for what they call a strong government—a monarchy, or a despotism. This class is most numerous in our, but is not unknown to the country towns. The causes which undermine the confidence of any portion of our people in the beneficence, stability, and superiority of a republican form of government, are not so inscrutable as might at first appear. These causes are the exhibition of weakness in the execution of the laws, the licentiousness of liberty, the corruption of politics, the frauds in high places, the deterioration of morals, the increase of crime, and the rapid growth of features to be found only in old and decaying states.—*Christian Inquirer*.

19,000 citizens of Maine have petitioned Congress to dispose of them to the British Queen. Tired of being citizens of a country where they are their own rulers, they seek to become subjects of a family who claim to govern by divine right.—*San Bernardino Herald*.

BIRTHS.

In this city, March 12th, the wife of L. Tichner, of a daughter.

In this city, March 23d, the wife of S. Mayer, of a son.

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NEW STORE.
H. W. STEIN & CO.,
Importers and dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTGS.,
Always on hand, a general assortment of
Tailors' Trimmings
.....AND.....

BILLIARD CLOTHS,
AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,
140 Sacramet.
Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.
Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with the choicest of the above goods.

HARRIS & COLEMAN,
—IMPORTERS OF—
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
FRINGES,
BUTTONS,
VELVETS,
LACES,
SILKS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
NO. 95 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Encourage Home Manufacture
MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,
209 Clay Street opposite the Plaza.
SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO
order with neatness and dispatch, at from \$2.50 to \$12 each. Ladies and Children's Clothing constantly on hand and made to order, of the latest style.
Dress Making and Sewing of all kinds done at the shortest notice with a machine or by hand.
MOURNING GARMENTS constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
GO TO THE
MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,
You can get outfits
FOR TRAVELING ON STEAMER
At the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
MADAME PLUMMER,
209 Clay street opposite upper side of the Plaza.

STEINHART BROS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS, ETC.
N. W. Corner of California & Battery streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. GOODMAN,
Wholesale Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, Etc.,
and Children's Shoes, Etc.,
Corner California and Sansome Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

D. I. OLIVER
HAS NOW LANDING AND IN STORE \$170,000
worth of
Paints, Oils,
WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL,
ALCOHOL, VARNISH,
BRURHES, GLUE,
ETC, ETC.,
Which he offers for sale at reduced rates.
Paints, Oils, Window Glass
DEPOT,
316 and 318 Washington street, (86688 old numbers).
CAMPHENE DISTILLED DAILY.

W. D. DYER'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
166 CLAY STREET,
A Few Doors Above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. B. PRICE
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
BATTERY STREET
San Francisco. dec17.

EINSTEIN BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES
61 Battery st., near California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST Premium Again!!!
BEING THE
SEVENTH
TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS
R. H. VANCE,
Cor. Montgomery & Sacramento sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best ambrotypes and Photographs, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at a other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices.
DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT
NEWELL'S
COUGH SYRUP
IS EQUAL
To its Advertised Merits.

PIONEER
Paper Box
Manufactory.
I. CHARLES,
110 Sacramento st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy Boxes. Every description of Boxes made to order in 24 hours. Boxes of all kinds constantly on hand.

NOTICE
From, and after this date, Mr. Stepbacher is our authorised agent for the "Israelite" and therah.
BLOCK & Co.

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with despatch. ap9.3m

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 69 Sacramento Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PONY EXPRESS.
—O—
THE PONY EXPRESS LEAVES
WEDNESDAYS
and **SATURDAYS.**
LETTERS will reach New York in 18 days from S. F.
J. W. BROWN, Agent.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine
HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
SECOND STREET
Corner of Folsom.
The Best Lager Beer in the State.
THE COUNTRY SUPPLIED AT THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.
HOELSCHES, WIELAND & CO.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER.
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS & TOBACCO
CORNER SACRAMENTO & BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Genuine Meerschaum
PIPES.
A. WASSERMAN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.
IMPORTERS OF German and French
Dry and Fancy Goods, Cigars,
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
etc., etc., etc.

CLOTHING, &c.
SIMON, L. DINKELSPIEL
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

COLMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Sole Leas hes, Trunks & Valises,
CORNER OF
Montgomery and Washington Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Jacob Cohen & Co.,
Importers of
FANCY, MILLINERY AND
Dry Goods,
86 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.
J. Cohen, New York. } A Henry San Francisco.

CONSTINE & FOX,
FURNITURE
BAZAAR,
No. 209 Washington street, one door below Peter Jaki's Restaurant, San Francisco.
Also, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Second-hand Goods bought sold or exchanged. All kinds of Furniture and Upholstry Work Repaired.
m20t

FIRST CLASS LODGINGS
—AT THE—
What Cheer
HOUSE.
San Francisco,
In great abundance at the LOWEST RATES.

BUT
WIN
MA
88 Kearny
SAN
ANSON A
The best of
plied to Hotels, &
Marketing del
the City
Mr. S. Isaac, Sa
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Mr. R. Jacobson
KOSHER
LEOPOLD
PIONEER
CORNER SUT
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the best quality.
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S. E. CORNER OF
WHOLESALE
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WINE
ALL ORDERS
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SIGN & OR
South side of W

BUTCHERS, &c.

WINCHESTER MARKET
 88 Kearny Str, Bet. Pine and Bush,
 SAN FRANCISCO.
 ANSON AVERELL, Proprietor.

The best of Meats and Vegetables supplied to Hotels, &c. on reasonable terms. Marketing delivered to any part of the City Free of charge.

Mr. S. Isaac, Salesman for the Kosher department.
 Mr. R. Jacobson, Shoehet.

KOSHER MEAT.
LEOPOLD BREISACHER,
PIONEER MARKET
 CORNER BUTTER AND DUPONT STS.

Respectfully informs the Israelites that he now keeps Kosher Meat of all kinds, and of the best quality.

D. WOLF
 Begs to inform his former friends and patrons, that he has opened a new stand at the

NEW WORLD MARKET,
 NO. 2 & 3.
 at Commercial st., between Liedesdorf & Sansome. here he will be pleased to receive his former customers, and to serve them with
PRIME VEAL, MUTTON, BEEF, FRESH & MOKED.

Prices the most reasonable.
 All orders promptly executed, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

Second Street Market,
 No. 116 Second Street Corner of Minna St.
MOSES DAVIES,
Proprietor.

THE best of MEATS and Vegetables supplied to Hotels & co. on reasonable terms. The best smoked beef, tongues and sausages of all kinds.

MINISTER WANTED,
 The Congregation Beth Israel, of Portland, Or. is desirous to engage a חזן וקורא

Teacher of the Hebrew; also, a gentleman able to deliver occasionally a Lecture, either in German or English. Salary \$1,000 a year, which he may increase by giving private lessons, or establishing a Day School.

Preference would be given to a Mohel, by which he also may be able to realize a few hundred dollars a year, exclusive of other extras.

"Jewish Messenger" N. Y., please copy for 3 months, and send bill.

Address M. MANSFIELD, Pres't.

HENRY MEYER,
 S. E. CORNER OF PINE & SANSOME STREETS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

WINES & LIQUORS.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Wm. Winter
Sign & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
 South side of Washington st. west of Dupont.
 San Francisco.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
 SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
 AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him; he respectfully solicits a share of patronage, and

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,
 COR. OF HALLECK & SANSOME STS.

Salesroom,

Fireproof Brick Building,
 Corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

MERCHANTS in the Country who wish to trust us with their orders, for the purchase of all kinds of merchandise, can have them properly attended to, by allowing us 5 per cent commission.

Our business connection will greatly facilitate our labors, and we can guarantee promptness, cheapness and despatch.

Goods purchased at auction at the same rate.
ASHIM & BROTHER,
 Cor. Leidesdorf & Sacramento streets.

Card.

ASHIM & BRO.

ASHIM & BRO.,.....SOL'N ASHIM & Co.,
 SAN FRANCISCO,.....NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned, having established a HOUSE IN NEW YORK, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. SOLOMON ASHIM, would respectfully inform public that they are now prepared to execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, on the most reasonable terms, and from their long establishment in this city, and their thorough knowledge of the markets, flatter themselves they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders; at the same time they will continue their

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,
 And solicit Consignments, upon which they will MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.
ASHIM & BRO.
 N. E. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts. de29

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 60
L. MILLER.
 BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

American Beef.
 ORDERS to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

M. Clein,
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES.
 LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS
 252 Kearny Street,
 1009 (Old number.)
 Near Broadway, San Francisco.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the City free of Charge.

Groceries.

The Groceries for Pesach are particularly attended to. The Wines are properly prepared at Los Angeles, exclusively for my House and order.
 N. B. Prices very reasonable.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO.,
 NEW YORK.

RICE, COFFIN & CO.,
 MARYSVILLE.

Redington & Co.
Wholesale Druggists
San Francisco.

HAVING PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS through our New York house by which we purchase direct from the manufacturers and importers, we are enabled to offer greater inducements to the drug trade on the Pacific coast, than have ever before been offered. We import in large quantities all the principal leading articles in the drug business, and are prepared to

Supply the Jobbing trade on terms which they will find much more to their advantage than purchasing in New York, in small quantities.

To Retail Druggists & Apothecaries, we would say that we have a full and complete assortment of every article required by a city or country dealer; that we guarantee the purity and genuineness of all articles sold from our establishment, and that our advantages in purchasing enable us to sell at LOWER AVERAGE PRICES than other houses. We invite the attention of the

Grocery Trade & Country Dealers to our extra facilities for supplying many articles required in that trade. We import

ENGLISH SAL SODA in large quantities, and we have also a contract with the American manufacturers for a full supply.

Preston & Merrill's and Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. We receive in large lots direct from the manufacturers and offer them for sale at the lowest market prices.

We also have the exclusive agency on the Pacific coast **Henry Thayer & Co's Medicinal Fluid Extracts;** **Winchester's Syrup of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda;** And the celebrated

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES. Particular attention will be paid to the

MEXICAN AND SANDWICH ISLAND TRADES. All the popular Patent Medicines received direct from the proprietors.

REDINGTON & CO.,
 Drug Importers
 105 and 107 Clay street

GEO. L. STORY & CO.
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS

VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.

HAVE REMOVED FROM
105 Clay Street.

To 106 Battery street, cor. Merc an SAN FRANCISCO.

J. F. COOKES,
 Stall No. 15,

METROPOLITAN MARKET.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT.

James Clarke,
No. 31 Metropolitan Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Vegetables, &c
 All Orders delivered at the Houses of Customers FREE OF CHARGE.

JOHN McDONALD.....C & F. RUTHERFORD.

J. McDONALD & CO.,
No. 20 Second Street.

DEALER IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
-AND- PAPER HANGINGS,
General Upholstery Goods!
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS
MIXED
READY FOR USE.

A. KOHLER

SAN FRANCISCO
 No. 178 Washington Street.

FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
 Just received—such as

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

Also—
 Tamborines, Banjos, Fifes, Flutes, Clarion
 Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin,
 Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces,
 Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all
 kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise.

SSS ROMAN STRINGS 4 lengths and
 4 Thread,
 Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade, as they are direct importations from the manufacturers of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A. KOHLER. He will sell them at the lowest possible price.



MANUFACTURE

AND

DEALER

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.
 Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner at the lowest prices.

רום ושרוב על פסח
D MENDEZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR DEALER
 83 Commercial street,
 Between Sansome and Battery.

Orders punctually attended to.

THE INFANT'S MORNING PRAYER.
"God that to our eyes hath given
Light once more,
Which o'er glowing earth and heaven,
Beauty doth pour;
May Thy spirit still watch o'er us,
Through the day;
And when life's last day is done,
May we calmly, as the sun,
With our guerdon sought and won,
Pass away.

THE INFANT'S EVENING PRAYER.
Lord, I have passed another day,
And come to thank thee for thy care;
Forgive my faults in work or play,
And listen to my evening prayer.
Thy favor gives me daily bread,

Special Notices.
NOTICE.
CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHA
The regular monthly meetings of this Association will be held every second Sunday in the month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
By order,
ISAIAH COHN, Secretary.

CHEBRA BERITH SHALOME.
The regular monthly meetings of this Society will take place every first Sunday in the month, at 184 Montgomery st., at 7 o'clock, P. M.
S. DANIELEWICZ, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
MRS. S. MARKS HAS REMOVED her MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT from No. 236 Dupont street, to 617 Sacramento street, where she will be pleased to receive her numerous friends and the public in general.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO give her a call, and examine her large and assorted stock of Millinery Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. Mark's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Millinery Establishment,
617 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery and Kearney streets.
Orders from the country promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

J. R. BRANDON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
San Francisco.

Special attention paid to the examination of Titles,
THE BUSINESS AFFECTING REAL ESTATE

G. HEIN & SON, N. York
LEATHER FINDING DEPOT

24 Kearney street, between Sutter and Post streets
Traine's Row Building.

WE OPENED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of their up-town customers, another Leather and Bag store, where they keep a large assortment of bags, Gaiter-uppers, together with all articles usually at the best Leather and Finding stores.
HENRY G. HEIN will continue his Wholesale and Retail, corner Washington and Battery streets, U. S. Building.

UCKER'S HALL.

Health, Convenience, Elegance and Economy.
THE HALL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTRE of the City, on the sunny side (preventing colds), offering every convenience for Weddings, Balls, Lectures, Concerts, and Parties, Dining Rooms, Dressing rooms, offering every convenience—even economy rendered highly eligible.

O. VOITZEN, GUSTAVUS RIB, C. H. WEBSTER

WOITZEN, RIS & WEBSTER,
AUCTIONEERS,

AT 217, 219, 221 SANSOME NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.

MONDAYS.
Regular Catalogue Sales of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAYS.
Catalogue Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods.
San Francisco, Feb. 25, 1861.

Dr. Chas. Bruns,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR
No. 161 Washington st.
Opposite the Lyceum, above Montgomery street.

STOCK
& FIXTURES
FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE in San Jose. The store is located in the centre of the business part of the city, and has been established several years. The proprietor wishes to sell out, on account of his departure for Europe. The terms are of the most liberal description.
For further particulars apply to

H. L. ERNST,
First Street
SAN JOSE.

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
...OF...
TUCKER!

L. HANSEN,
SADDLER,
Harness Maker,

—AND—
TRIMMER,
SECOND HOUSE ABOVE THE S. E. CORNER OF SANSOME & PINE STS.

Attendance in Sickness, and on other Occasions.—A respectable man offers his services as attendant on the sick, and as Shomer with the dead.
For particulars, apply at the office of the GLAZIER, on Pine Street, above the Blumenberg Hall, between Montgomery and Sansome.

DR. PARK'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
AND TAR

A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c., &c.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
Statistics prove that one quarter of all the adult mortality in the United States, proceeds in some manner from Diseases of the Lungs. It is high time to contemplate this mass of corruption, suffering and death. As blossoms ripen to fruit, so do a neglected cold or cough terminate in consumption. It is a sad thing to conquer in its later stages—it should be vigorously attacked at first. Many articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 16th, 1858.
"GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to speak in regard to your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a violent cold rapidly running into Consumption. I tried every medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, without relief, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. I was immediately benefited. It has saved my life."
"Gratefully yours,"
"JOHN Q. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 7, 1858.
"MISSES BARNES & PARK: I am having constant calls for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Those who have used it, speak in the highest praise of its efficacy. Be kind enough to forward me one gross.
Yours, truly,
O. H. PETERS."

"ATAWAS, Texas, April 23, 1848.
"GENTLEMEN: I am a practicing physician at this place about 25 miles from San Antonio. I prescribe Dr. Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pulmonary complaints, with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed several remarkable cures."
"W. DAVIS, M.D."

Such results are constantly being exhibited in every community.
Consumption Cured in its Last Stages.
Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring you joyful tidings of good news. Read!

"HARDONVILLE, N. J. April 20th.
"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the Liver. It spread intensely through the whole winter. During all the time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption. The February following, when apparently my life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as I commenced its use, I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, which I have continued without intermission. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam.
Truly yours,
"THOMAS COZYENS"

This article so harmonizes with the vital fluids, digests the organs and requirements of the system, as to lift the disease and soothe all inflammation. If used according to directions, it cannot fail to benefit you. Procure the illustrated Almanac of any agent (gratis), and read explanations in full. But lose no time.

In Consumptive Symptoms

"Procrastination is the thief of time" in an awful sense as it shortens existence and hurries the patient from time to eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might be saved by the timely use of DR. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks—a few days—make a fatal difference in the progress of CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS.

The chances of success increase greatly with the earliness of treatment. Although Park's Balsam has performed cures in cases seemingly desperate, that are almost miraculous, still it is advisable to take the Balsam on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.
GEO. W. SNELL, General Agent, 130 Washington street San Francisco.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
...OF...
TUCKER!
BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
...OF...
TUCKER!

Hephtsi-bah Devotions.

Hephtsi-bah Devotions are held at the Blumenberg Hall, regularly, every Friday evening and Sabbath morning.

HEBREW SERVICES.
Friday Evening.—The services of the evening will commence at the usual hour.
Sabbath Morning.—The service will commence at a quarter to nine.

These services are to be held in the Hebrew language. In the evenings the *Mishnah* and *Maarib*, and in the morning *Shacharith* and *Mosaphim*, also the reading of the Law, and *Haphtarath* are to be performed in the usual manner, with the assistance of the senior classes of both the Day School and the Religious School.

ENGLISH SERVICE.
Friday Evening.—During the short days and the rainy season, this service will consist of a short prayer in English, preceding and closing the *Ma-arib*.

Sabbath Morning.—The English service for the junior classes (using the *Hephtsi-bah Prayer Book*) will commence at 11 o'clock. Parents and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats free.
We especially direct the attention of parents and guardians to the English services, especially. We have found by experience that they have already exercised a most beneficial influence upon the minds of our children. Devotion is a sentiment deeply seated in the human soul. And from the earnestness of the children, and the effects we perceive, it seems as if we had poured water on a ground where it was much needed.

This service ought to be attended by a numerous congregation of young men and young women.

Religious Instruction.

The Hephtsi-bah School, for Religious and Hebrew instruction, invites all the Hebrew children in this city to attend, regardless of their nationality.

While this School is open, and earnestly invites all children, regardless of pay, it is to be hoped that those parents who are able will contribute towards its support, and heretofore do their duty to their children and to their people.

Sessions.—Daily, except Saturday and Sunday—from 4 to 5 P. M.
Saturdays and Sundays.—from 9 to 12 A. M.

Day and Play School.

The Hephtsi-bah Day and Play School receives children from four years of age, and upwards.

Till they reach their sixth year they are treated as are the children in the Protestant play schools; from six years upwards they are, besides the usual branches, instructed in the Hebrew and in the Religious principles.

Particular attention will be paid to the cultivation of the moral, simultaneously with the intellectual faculties; an object greatly neglected in modern systems of education.

The School is in session on Pine street, in the upper story of the Blumenberg Hall.

Hours of Session.—Every day, except Sunday and Sunday, from ten A. M. to 4 P. M.—the senior classes are to 5 o'clock.
Saturday and Sunday.—From 9 to 12.

MARRIAGES AT MUSIC HALL.

Families who may desire to have the convenience of the Upper Music Hall for the performance of

Marriage Ceremonies.

May procure that hall for the Ceremony at \$25. For the whole day with the convenience of dancing with the Dining and Dressing Rooms at \$25.

Gas and every appertenant convenience included in the above charge.
Notice has to be given a few days previous to the time the ceremony is to take place. Apply at this office.

BUY ALL YOUR
Diamonds
...OF...
TUCKER!

REMOVAL MANUFACTORY.
Leidersdorf street, between Sacramento and Halleck.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS of the Genova Works, as above, are now prepared to supply the trade with every description of Macaroni and Vermicelli, manufactured under their own immediate supervision, superior to the best imported articles. Their facilities are such that they can meet any and all demands of the market, on terms satisfactory to buyers.
Familiars food loses considerably by being kept long; as, also, by a passage across the sea; not so, the articles manufactured here on the spot.
Call at No. 42—44 Leidersdorf street, in the very centre of trade, not half a mile's walk from California street, or the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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